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f our friends who favor us with manu-ple and illustrations for publication wish have rejected critices returned they must all cases send stamps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

### The League That Was to Be and the League That Yet May Be.

We hope to make clear the distinction between "a league of nations' and the particular league of nations deavoring since January 8 of 1918 to organize and effectuate as his own original, personal conception and as the individual contribution of his statesmanship to the future peace of

it has once acquired in the public imagination a special meaning, that only recently, by the compelling evidence of actualities and by the nearly unanimous testimony of those who know what has been going on and Conference in Paris, has there been a widespread recognition here of the Senate upon the ground that some vital difference of which we speak. sort of a convention had been in fact

Americans almost without exception desire that the peace of the world shall be assured as far as possible. by every practical means. Americans without exception are ready to join by treaty in any concerted attempt to safeguard peace and prefor the world its inestimable blessings; that is to say, providing always the result promises to be attained without the sacrifice by this republic of things more precious to it was President Wilson who had Board of the Department of Comples on which American independence was established by force of arms and the policies by the steadfast maintenance of which the nation has come to be what it is to-day.

The effort to promote belief in the contrary is essentially disingenuous. The effort to represent Senators or newspapers or private citizens as enemies of world peace or hostile to any league of nations for peace because they oppose a particular scheme of national entanglement so labelled but nation's duty is about as dishonest as anything recently visible under the bread dome of blue.

Associations or partnerships for the purpose of diminishing the probability of war, or of mitigating the horrors of war, are scattered all through the pages of history. It is unnecessary to go into the record. The most recent example of such an association or partnership or league in which the the system of engagements into which our Government entered when its diplomatic representatives signed and its Senate ratified the first and the second series of conventions adopted at The Hague. The Hague scheme of twelve years ago constituted what was in fact a league of nations; and high were the hopes entertained of it by the earnest friends of peace throughout the civilized world. The United States, in declaring its perticipation in those endeavors and in those hopes, did in fact enter a league of nations; but it limited its responsibilities and safeguarded its sovereignty by the express reservation attached to the conventions by the vote of two-thirds or more of the Senators ratifying the treaties:

"Nothing contained in this convenfon shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state, nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

The resolute adherence of the United States to the traditional policy which had made our republic independent and great is stated in sub stantially the same terms in the res which ex-Secretary Roor has proposed, with the hearty concurrence of the American Senators and the American newspapers and citizens everywhere, to apply to every article of the covenant and constitution which President Wilson has been negotiating, on his individual responsibility, at Paris:

"Inasmuch as in becoming a member of the league the United States of America is moved by no interest or wish to intrude upon or interfere with the political policy or internal administration of any foreign state, and by no existing or anticipated dangers in the affairs of the American continents, but accedes to the wish of the European states that it shall join its power to theirs for the preservation of general peace, the representatives of the United States sign this convention with the understanding that nothing therein contained shall be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions, or to require the submission of

its policy regarding such questions

(including therein the admission of

immigrants) to the decision or recom-

mendation of other Powers,'

Now, if the body of the conventions of The Hague had contemplated American intrusion upon and interference with the political policy and internal traditional attitude toward purely that shall pass the Senate. American questions-meaning the Monroe Doctrine-and if it had been the original purpose of the negotiators of the conventions to involve the United States in such a departure from its traditional American policy. and if their purpose had been thwarted by the Senate when it refused to ratify the Hague conventions except with this radical and all embracing reservation or amendment, the attempt to abandon the Monroe Doctrine have been warranted in claiming a victory over the American

We frankly confess our inability to perceive any difference between such claim in 1907, had anybody been ridiculous enough then to assert it and the claim in 1919, advanced either for reasons of partisan politics or for purposes adulatory of the ne some sort of a league of nations had been finally accepted by the Senate succeeded in his enterprise and the Republicans in and out of the Senate

dares to be of anything in the future portant element of the United States that in whatever shape the Wilson tional policy, if it impairs in any detry. The American railway system the erection of any scheme of super. from one-fifth to one-quarter of the sovereignty or international Socialism, no matter how disguised.

III.

Mr. Wilson's original scheme for a to be found than in this instance of eague of nations, secretive as his procedure has been, evasive of specific prices fixed by the Government.

it have been since he first went not consider whether a price is apabroad, emotional and rhetorical as proved or disapproved by the Attor of nations that the world can regard fare of the particular steel industry, to Europe. Principle of January 8, 1918, was try depend upon it. What the Railconclusive in this respect, and it was way Administration as a business minutise of world reconstruction and the roads can pay it and escape finanwhich have faded into nil in so many cial wreck. particulars before opposition in Europe and resolute determination here

in America: "XIV .-- A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

What has become of his self-determined, grandiose project, substantially amounting to world federation on a plan of his own devising?

What has become of the audacious sesumption that he spoke with full authority from the American people when he demanded that their mill-

creations suggested by the conditions of the moment?

What has become of his willingness o destroy the Monroe Doctrine by extending it to the affairs of both hemispheres, with the United States the minority voice?

which would have substituted international super-sovereignty for the full American sovereignty which his oath of office bound him to uphold and What has become of his astutely

onceived attempt to wreak his individual notions of world policy upon this republic by tying them up inextricably with the simple and separate business of peace treaty making?

What has become of his experiment n the expansion of Executive power at the expense of the coordinate departments of our constitutionally ordered Government?

These and many other similar quesions are suggested by the attempt in ome not overwise quarters to represent in advance the ratification by the Senate of any treaty of peace establishing anything that can be labelled 'a league of nations," without regard to the contents of the treaty or the character of the league, as the victory of the President and the defeat and surrender of the Republican Senators and statesmen and the other op-

will be as plain as the traditional administration of foreign states, and barn door as soon as there can be if it had sought to commit the United an exact comparison of the Wilson States to the relinquishment of its league that was to be with the league

General Wood's Medal.

News comes from Washington that the War Department announces its award to Major-General LEONARD Woop of the Distinguished Service Medal. If it is permitted to put an inscription on this medal, we suggest at least the outlines of some brief explanatory matter, as follows:

"Presented to Major-General Luon ARD Wood as a token of the Administration's burning desire to indicate to the people of the United States that it really and truly loves Woop and that it kept him from going to France because of its solicitude for his health and not because it feared that General Wood, if sent to the battiefield, might enhance his professional reputation and the affection in which so many Americans hold him."

This, as we said, is only a sugge tion. That the head of the War De partment, Mr. BAKEE, who has a literary touch second to only one in all the Administration, could do better with the inscription we are sure.

#### The Government in Deadlock With Itself on Steel Prices.

The steel producers, the Industrial these latter two authorities both to the county's expenses \$117,684very important elements of the who had surrendered to his policy United States Government—sit down. agree upon what are fair prices to fix And THE SUN is as certain as it and fix them. But the Director-Gen- new Judgeships would mean the ap-Government-refuses to buy at those League of Nations comes back for the prices. And the American railway second time to America it cannot system, now under Government operpass the Senate if it shandons the ation, happens to be a larger con-Monroe Doctrine, if it departs in any other single industry, than any other essential particular from our tradi- two or three industries in the coungree this nation's full sovereignty by is a natural consumer, in fact, of steel products.

If there could be a more picturesque example of the economic folly of fixing prices in defiance of the law of supply and demand we should like There is abundant evidence that to ask where it would be more likely

The Rallway Administration as a statement as his outgivings concerning business proposition of course canhas been his entire treatment of a ney-General, whether it is recomsubject intensely practical in its bear-industrial Board, whether it is a fair of Mr. Wilson to Congress: ings, did contemplate a league of na- price or an unfair price, whether it tions widely different from any league is necessary to the happiness and welas possible. His fourteenth Point or whether, in truth, the wages of the intended to apply with equal au-proposition must consider is whether thority to all the other thirteen the roads can afford to buy steel at Points or Principles which embodied the fixed price, whether the roads can pay it and make a living, whether

What is economic sauce for the goose is economic sauce for the gander. The men in the building trade, for example, cannot consider whether the price is a fair price or an unfair price. They don't care business and live or try to do busi- session imperative. ness and die.

The same thing is true of the manufacturers of agricultural implements. It is true of the manufacturers of all OLAS and WILLIAM SULESS. machinery-the producers of every single thing that must be offered to the consumer at a price he can afford to pay and will pay. Fair price or unfair price, for steel or anything else, tary and financial strength should be he does not want it, he will not pay it, make of security and fair play.

pledged for all the indefinite future he cannot pay it if the price will not to perpetuating the unstable political permit him to use profitably what is offered to him.

Fixing prices at a level to which the onsumer will not come up does not make business. It kills business. The wool, leather, snything that depends will never get anywhere in the Indus-What has become of the league trial readjustment of the country by fixing prices to suit the producers. To unassallable. find a market they have got to offer prices that suit the buyers. And it tistive because authority for assembling makes no difference to the buyers whether the excessive price is due to what capital wants in profits or what the Government wants in taxes or it is possible, although not probable, what labor wants in wages. The one that a majority of the members of the price itself-not the cause of it, not the explanation for it.

Capital may apologize for the fixed price, the Government may defend it. labor may demand it; but unless it is the right price—the price that will had been illegally constituted. This permit the consumer to do business a contingency not previously mentioned and live-he simply won't take it, in THE SUN, but one that is certainly There will be no reconstruction, there will be no business done, there will be no chance for the industry to save its business or for the labor in that industry to save its jobs unless both the capital and the labor in question go o meet the consumer.

### What It Costs to Run a Court.

To make clear the potential mischief in the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. PELLET which would increase the number of Judges of the Court of General Sessions from seven to nine it is useful to glance at the expense for salaries alone which this court now makes necessary. It is not mere matter of seven Judges at \$17,500, but of a total number of 115 public servants who yearly draw \$411,900 from the public treasury Here is the list, condensed from the supplement of the City Record:

Seven Judges at \$17,500 . . . . . \$132,500 Fourteen deputy clerks at f4,-

4.000

me assistant clerk at \$4,000 .... Nine record clerks at \$3,000 .... Six stenographers at \$3,600..... \$1,600 Five interpreters at \$3,000 .... 15,000 Two wardens at \$2,000 ...... Seven clarks to Judges at \$3,500. 24,50 One crier at \$2,100 ..... Seven chief attendants at \$3,100. 14,70 Forty-eight attendants at \$2,100.. 100,800

even attendants to Judges at \$2,100 ...... 14,700

While the casual observer of the ourts thinks of a Judge's salary as he principal expense of the judicial nachine, it must be noted that while this item is \$17,500 yearly for each of the seven Judges in General Ses sions, one-seventh of the total salary list of the court is \$58.842, or \$41.842 more than is annually usid to a Judge The little army of 108 clerks, attend ants, stenographers and interpreters who are part of the machinery draw yearly \$289,400, which is considerable more than twice the combined salarie of the seven Judges \$122 500

If to add two Judges to the Genera Sessions bench would increase pro attendant forces, then the creation of tell you. the new Judgeships which the Pellet bill contemplates would add annually the interest on about a million and a pointment of more clerks and attendants to Judges, chief court attendants, stenographers, interpreters and ordi pary attendants.

All this great cost would be serious snough even if there existed the three conditions which would warrant the creation of new Judgeships; the need of new Judges, a city treasury full enough to pay the expense, and a place for the Judges to hold court. Not one of these conditions exists. The seven Judges of the court are unanimous, we think, in believing that they tisement : are quite able to dispose of their cal endars. The city's purse is flat, its debts dangerously large. The Criminal Courts Building is entirely occupled and the new court house plan is still nebulous.

If ever a bill was introduced in Al bany which had every good reason for its defeat and nothing in its favor it is this bill of Mr. PELLET'S.

A Federal Judge in Kentucky de cides that the war legally is finished mended or not recommended by the and bases his decision on the words war thus comes to an end." sentence was uttered before the President had announced his decision to go

Chicago did what it did in spite of the fact that it had OLE HANSON as a mayoralty model.

From one day to another it is impossible to ascertain whether the War Department contemplates definitely building up our air service or demobilizing the existing branch. Ever an aerial department cannot stand too But feel a tride prevish when

"Oh," sings the poet, "the lovely fickleness of an April day!" But that quality can better be ascribed to the weather prophets.

Is there such a difference in legislawhether it is or it isn't. What the tive importance in war making and Government thinks of it is of no peace making? Two years ago this economic consequence. They must be governed by the cold fact of whether a matter of equal importance, does it is a price at which they can do not make the calling of an extra

> Now that Figur Diaz has bobbed up again we may expect at any moment to hear from the Grand Duke Nice

A Wisconsin Berister From the Milicantes Journal. but denies the theft of chinaware

POWERS OF CONGRESS. Limitation Set Forth in a Vete by

President Jackson. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The discussion now progressing on the ediproducers of steel, copper, lumber, torial page of THE SUN relative to the power of Congress to meet upon its own for its market upon the ability and initiative is most interesting. Despite willingness of the consumers to buy, the exposition by Chauncey S. Goodrich, the conclusion set forth in THE SUN editorial article on March 31 is, I think, Congress cannot meet on its own int-

exists only in the enactment of a meeting date by Congress, which has not extraordinary masion by the President question with the consumer is the Senate and House might assemble and declare Congress in session with a quorum to do business, but if any legis lation enacted as the result of such Supreme Court that tribunal would be very Harly to decide that the seasion worthy of consideration

An interesting incident, omitted it Mr. Goodrich's letter, occurred in Pres dent Jackson's administration in 1836 Congress passed an act fixing a new ing a paragraph declaring that Congross should thereafter adjourn on the second Monday in May. Because of the irclusion of this paragraph President Jackson promptly vetoed the measure. "The power of Congress to fix by la-

a day for the annual meeting of Congress is undoubted," he said, but he held that the supplementary provision given to each Congress, he declared, adjourn when it saw at to do so, with authority in the President to adjourn the houses when they could not agre upon the time of adjournment.

"Considering, therefore," he concluded "that this subject exclusively belongs to the two houses of Congress, whose day of adjournment is to be fixed, and that each has at that time the right to maintain and insist upon its own opinion and to require the President to decide in the event of disagreement with the other, I One clerk at \$5,000 ...... 5,000 am constrained to deny my sanction the act herewith respectfully returned to the Senate. I do so with greate reluctance, as apart from this constitu tional difficulty, the other provisions of t do not appear to me to be objection

When the veto message was read in but the requisite two-thirds majorit the enactment could not be obtaine The House then passed a bill to chang the time for the annual meeting of Con gress to the first Monday in November but action on this bill was indefinitely postponed in the Senate. The point of this incident is that Pre

ident Jackson readily conceded the right of Congress to fix the date of meeting for future Congresses, and that this change would have become a matter of jectionable provision of the act. As Con gress has failed to pass a law changing its annual meeting day, there is r solution of the present problem except ing until the first Monday in December HENRY LATCHFIELD WEST.

The Thanksgiving Day Fantastics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The ragamuffins on Thanksgiving Day are a relic of ancient mummery, done anqually in Philadelphia on a large scale. rata the salary list of the clerical and them next time and I doubt if he could it would be unwise to change it for the

Thanksgiving Day especially, they paquarter of city bonds. And no one each man in a costume of his own selecwill doubt that the creation of two tion. These as a rule were composed of a tough element, usually with appropriate (?) names. One I recall, "Gen tlemen's Sons."

An interesting account of these targe companies can be found in a history of the Seventy-first Regiment published by Captain Walter I. Joyce, 32 Union Square, just out. Year calling, which existed

prior to the civil war, was hardly known of in 1873. A. T. F. BROOKLYN, April 3. A Literary Phantom of the Night.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last night I dreamed that I saw this adver-

teen beautiful handmade points, of no use to any one but the owner. Finder affi please communicate with Distracted Loser, Washington, D. C. In this significant or is it merely indicative of indigestion? My dream book is milent on the subject.

NEW YORK, April 3. W. V. HIRSE.

A Busy Arkansas Judge. Manila correspondence Blytheville Couries W. H. Oaberne, one of our hustling Jus ices of the Peace, is kept busy these dispensing justice, repairing watches and welding matrimonial bands.

The Linguist. Since Fred returned from France he com To see me every night, And brings me flowers and bon-bons too, Tied up with ribbens bright. But sometimes when he kisses me Good-by he must forget My name is Gwendolyn, because He says, "Adleu, Ninette."

He wears a medal on his breast, He has the D. S. O. The papers had his picture in With others in a row. I'm just as proud of him of course As ever I can be, He answers "Out, Marie.

He called last Sunday with a car To take me for a spin, And when he greeted me, behold: He cried "Bon jour, Corinne." But if I ask him what it means Assures me it is "baby doll," Or "honey bunch" in French.

The Man Formerly in Our Town. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: And he was wondrous wise, He jumped into a "Covenant," And scratched out both his eyes With all his might and main. He jumped into drastic medifications as changes in his proposed League of

dignant protests of the Senste and And scratched them in again. With apologies to Mother Go GROBGE W. HILLS. NEW YORK, April 3.

Nations, impelled thereto by the in

JAPAN'S AMENDMENT.

for All Nations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Or March 22 the Japanese delegates at the Peace Conference proposed to declare in an article of the constitution of the League of Nations that "all nations. without regard to race, color or creed have and are assured of equal rights." The sole object of this declaration i

o safeguard peace and to prevent f the future those struggles for racial su ously deals with nations only and no

with their respective nationals. No definition of the rights of citizens of one nation within the territory of unother nation is attempted. All such n treaty between the nations concerned least of all do the Japanese delegates seek to have the league declare what shall be the purely domestic policy of control of each mation acting for itself

tralia, says he cannot approve this pro- eral's secretary. Hughes thinks only parochially and of is local policies, while the Japanese delegates are asking the league to think and act internationally. Japan is ready and has offered to give any desired covenant by way of assurance to such as

Will so such covenant of reassurance clear the way for the statement that all nations who have met to frame this reat charter of human rights are and nust be themselves equal each to the ther in their rights as nations?

be free to declare principles of truth and helpfulness for the whole world, or must it narrow its mind and be shu in to square all its utterances by what for the local legislature of Australia to put into its domestic statutes for the KIMMA PURUSRIMA.

NEW YORK, April 3.

#### VOTELESS, BUT CONTENTED. Ill Citizens of Washington Not Clamoring for the Suffrage.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The n "Washington's Wish to Vote" as to he taxes paid by the people of Washngton is not exactly in accord with the The cry that the people of isproved as often as made.

It is not necessary, however, to go into this. What I want to say is tha the sentiment in favor of suffrage in the neans universal.

The local newspapers and various worthy and estimable citizens are just now agitating this question, just as it as been agitated at periodic intervals during the last forty years. But there is a very considerable element here, a the word, that not only is not clamoring for suffrage but is of the decided onlyon it would not be for the benefit of the community.

who have lived in this city practically all of their lives, or at any rate quite of the firing squad which carried out the Why it has been kept up here by the the opinion that our present form of children is a mystery; ask any one of government is most admirable, and that turmeil of foul and corrupt politics The target companies were an evolu- which pertains more or less to most nal gavernments sion form of government is not perfect, with his wife, son and daughter had been raded for target shooting; many or-ganizations were called Fantasticals, bear whatever ills may apply to it than He is 70 years of age to fly to what must be much worse.

F. A. RICHARDSON. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.

## TRADE BRIEFS.

An American company about to open up an industry in Honduras proposes to r construct the present wharf of reenforced oadbed of a railway, to build a new rall way line, to erect one steel bridge and to

Shipments of wood pulp from Sweden Germany, which were stopped by the British blockade in the Baltic, have been

Consul-General Alexander W. Weddell of athers has transmitted the name of a new business recently organized at Kalanata. Greece, for the exportation of figs and currents, especially those produced in that section. The name of the firm may e obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district and cooperative offices by reference to File No. 111333.

The Landmandsbank, Holatebro, which since January 1, 1917, has worked with a capital stock of \$67,000, is now doubling his capital. This bank was started in 887 with a capital stock of \$2.000. The normal consumption of gasolene

eithin the Union of South Africa is sale

be 65.000 cares monthly. The consumption of coal in British I

have been located close to the Rhodesia-Portuguese Africa border. High cost of tine has been hampering he new industry of condensed milk manu-

facture in the Cape and Natal, according o the British and South African "Export Gazette." The milk is said to be richer in butter fat than the imported brands. A/B Forenade Kopman, a Stockholm erporation doing a general merchandise and agency business, is increasing its capi-tal stock from \$864,000 to \$1,206,000. The ompany was started in 1916 with a capi tal of \$174,200. The factory at the Rand for the trea

Hay is to be located next to the Ferreira ine, says the British and South African tions something like 1.000 tons of fertiteer monthly will be produced, with about 3 per cent, of soluble phosphates. The Governor of British East Africa to appointing an officer to organize the sta-

dairying, industrial and pasteral produc

Considerable interest is being taken to he vegetable oil industry in the Straits Settlements, particularly coceanut, rubber

## CARRANZA'S FALL **OBJECT OF REVOLT**

Gen. Blanquet Reaches Mexico to Head 40,000 Troops, Now Organized.

premacy which in the past have devas- DIAZ THE CHIEF PLOTTER

### Men of Old Huerta Regime Will Demand Recognition From the U. S.

Gen. Aurelio Blanquet, Mexican Minister of War during the administration any nation, for all local matters, such of President Huerts, has reached Mexas immigration, naturalization and the lean soil in safety and joined the forces of Gen. Felix Diax, according to an announcement made yesterday by Roberto Gayon, who has an office at \$20 Broad-Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Aus- way and describes himself as the Gen-

csed declaration of national equality | Gen. Blanquet left New York, where because Australia has her own domestic he had lived for the last four years, in policy as to immigration which she is January and sailed March 14 from a mwilling to change. Apparently Mr. West Indian port. He reached Mexico through the efforts of Col. Luis Acosia, who successfully piloted Gen. Diaz into Mexico four years ago. Diaz, who is a nephew of Porfirlo Dlaz, dictator of Mexico from 1877 to 1911, arrived in Mexico with only four companions, and, Mr. Hughes who fear attack upon poll-cies which Japan in the past may have cies which Japan in the past may have teen of the twenty-seven States of the Mexican republic

Seek U. S. Recognition.

Gen. Blanquet has been called by Gen. Diaz to take command of the latter's forces with the purpose of overthrowing leged confiscatory decrees of the present Francisco Traslosheros, Judge Advocate : Cant Guillermo Rosas and two other to Col. Acosta, who was in charge of the

Mr. Gayon said yesterday that if rec-ognition by the United States Government of the belligerent status of the Diaz forces is obtained Carranza will easily overthrown. Such recognition is essary, he said, to assure a sufficient supply of munitions for the revolution-ary forces and should be given in view of the fact that Gen. Diaz has always been careful to conduct his campaign in accordance with the ternational war. tatement made in your editorial article had obtained the arms and ammunition which have enabled him to maintain himself for more than four years against Carranga Mr. Gayon stated that the Diaz forces have been supplied by deranza's troops have frequently gone over Gen. Diaz in whole companies it is it their equipment, he said, and it is it their equipment, and individuals to not difficult to persuade sell their rifles and cartridges for a handful of coin.

Appeal to Americans Ready.

No formal application has yet bee nade to the American Government for mary petition is Acting Secretary of State Polk has, how ever, been notified of Gen. Blanquet's ar-rival in Mexico and of his purpose. Mr. Gayon denied that Gen. Blanquet

is a landowner or interested in any way Mr. Gayon said, having enlisted to the Mexican army at the age of 17 and risen to the rank of Field Marshal. He fought against Maximilian and was execution of the Emperor.

He was largely responsible for the

of Madero made Huerta head of the Mexican republic and when Huerta was overthrown by Carranza in 1914 Blanquet fled with his chief to Madrid. A

### **WOODS ASKS BAN ON** SOLDIER PEDDLERS

Asks List of Licenses Granted and Will Find Jobs.

Special Despatch to THE SON. WASHINGTON, April 3 .- Col Arthur Woods, formerly Police Commissioner of New York city, now detailed as special assistant to the Secretary of War in the work to procure proper employment for discharged soldiers, went on the warpath become peddlers. He requested all State Own and Operate the Relireads." Columbia will debate the Railroads." Columbia will debate the Cornell negative team and sailors for peddlers' licenses and to P. M. Society of Indonesia and Columbia university. and sailors for peddlers' licenses and to Society of Independent Artists exhibit, furnish him with lists of all such Waldorf-Astoria, 19 A. M. to 19 P. M.

icenses issued. The number of peddlers among dis- PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT. charged men is noticeable and growing, unable to obtain suitable employment immediately, have turned to peddling as the quickest means of becoming self supporting.

"The sight of a man in uniform peddling and the streets is extremely undesirable and suggests to the public that he has been neglected and that no effort is being made to procure him.

he has been neglected and that no effort is being made to procure him employment," says Col. Woods. "It is my Y. M. C. A., 131 East Eighty-sixth street. ployment," says Col. Woods. "It is my purpose to get in touch with every dis

siderably larger than the Hefanut, the the discharged soldier or sailor who has 2,100 standard timber raft which was towed from Finland to Copenhagen.

Mica of excellent quality is stated to employment which is more dignified and Result in Vetology of Bill. in all probability more remunerative. I feel sure that the men of the American army and navy hold the uniform in very army and navy hold the uniform in very ALBANY, April 3.—The subcommittee high regard and will do nothing to bring on education of Gov. Smith's recondisrepute if it can possibly be

# Pennsylvania Authorities Override

HARRISBURG, April 3 .- Every telephone HARRISBURG, April 3.—Every telephone company in Pennsylvania will be notified by Attorney-General Schaffer to Charence rates charged before the order to charged before the order to the content of the c the Dauphin County Court yesterday that increased rates for intrastate telephone service could not the Service Commission.

The Attorney-General will notify the companies that if they attempt to collect.

Australia to Build Many Ships. tistics of the protectorate's agricultural

ncreased rates without State approval

## The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. Standard Time.
Sun rises....5:26 A M Sun sets....7:23 P M
Moon sets....12:09 P. M.

The foregoing table has been corrected to the For eastern New York—Cloudy to-day except rain in interior and to-night on the coast; to-morrow local rains; gentle

south winds. For New Jersey-Cloudy to-day, rain to-night; to-morrow local rains; moderate night; to-morrow local rains; moderate south winds.
For northern New England—Fair to-day except rain in Vermont; warmer in interior; to-morrow probably local rains; gentle to moderate winds.

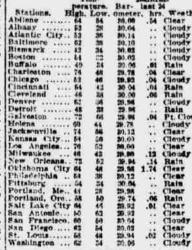
to moderate winds.

For southern New England—Cloudy teday; rain in west portion and to-night in
east portion; to-morrow rain; moderate
south winds.

For western New York—Rain to-day;
slightly warmer in west portion; to-morrow
generally fair in west; local rains in cantral and eastern portions.

WARHINGTON, April 3.—A marked dis-urbance is approaching the north Pacific coast and rains have set in over that sec-ion of the country. Pressure is also med-rately low from the lake region south-westward and rains have occurred over his entire area. There was no other pre-tinitation of country in the control of this entire area. There was no other precipitation of consequence. It is cooler in
the lower Mississippi Valley and in the
north Pacific States and generally warmer
elsewhers. There will be rain Friday in
the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the east
Gulf States and in the interior of the Atlantic States, reaching the coast by Friday
night and probably continuing Saturday in
the Atlantic States. It will be somewhat
warmer Saturday in the lower Ohio Valley.

Observations at United States Weather Bu-eau stations taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, ser-unty-fifth meridian time:



LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS. Humidity Wind-direction Wind-velocity 1919. 1915. .37 61 .45 58 .54 50 temperature Highest temperature, 57, at 5 P. M. Lowest temperature, 24, at 7 A. M. Average temperature, 46.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Bal de l'Opera, Hotel Des Artistes, neciation of Alumni of the Pullips Exeter cademy, Hotel McAlpin, 7 F. M.
Fifth centenary of St. Vincent Ferrer vill be celebrated in the Church of the lominican Fathers, Lexington avenue and arty-slixth street, pontifical mass, 19 A. M. Everett Dean Martin will speak on What Shall We Socialize?" Cooper Union, F. M.

M. vel of Folly Ball, costume dance, Commodore, 5 P. M. sting of the interborough Association town Teachers to discuss "What Be Done to Escure Salary Legislands Year Nacessity of State Wid-" Washington Irving High School, Day, Theatre Assembly, Hotel us itute, Frank Ferguson con-

Brookyn Institute, Frank Perguson continues in the lecture hall at 4 his talks on "The Theatre of To-day," with play readings, the special subject being the "Development of Imagination," with a reading of A. Russell Weekess "The Velvet Glove." In the lecture hall at \$115 Dr. Henry Curwen Lord, professor of astronomy and director of the Emerson McMillin Observatory. Ohio State University, will give an illustrated lecture on "The Philosophy of the State."

Lecture by M. Andre Pribourg on 'In-tellectumi Prench Youth and the War."

Alliance Pranceise. Waldorf-Asteria, \$P.M. Daughters of Columbia county dinart.

Daughters of Columbia county dinner, ovel McApin, 7 P. M. Pi Pin Praternity dinner, Hotel Mc-pin, 7 P. M. Discussion of American Export Probon of American Export Prob-4 P. M.
Metropolitan Museum of Art lectures,
Study Hous for Practical Workers," by
Grace Cornel, 16 A. M., and "The Need
of Technical Education for Textile Designers," by W. H. Dooley, 5.45 P. M.
Annual triangular dobate between Cornell, Pennsylvania and Columbia, subject,
"Resolved, That the Federal Government
Own and Operate the Railreads." Columtia will debate the Cornell negative team

accounted for 15,248,000 tons of the 18213,000 tons produced in India in 1917.

The Kunse-Knerr brake for freight trains, which has undergone the most severe tests successfully. Is not only going to be introduced on all German railroads, but also on those of Austria-Hungary.

Aktieselskabet Maraker Bruk in Norway are building a lumber raft to be towed scross the North Sea. The raft is being built in Kemmelvik, Norway, and is considerably larger than the Refanut, the 2,100 standard timber raft which was towed from Finland to Consol, which was successfully that the discharged soldier and sailor who has taken out a peddier's license and see that he has the opportunity to engage in some two key of more suitable form. This of course will determine at once whether the discharged man has taken up pedding from choice or from necessity will cooperate with the discharged man has taken up pedding from choice or from necessity will cooperate with the discharged man has taken up pedding from choice or from necessity will cooperate with the discharged man has taken up pedding from choice or from necessity will cooperate with the discharged man has taken up pedding from choice or from necessity will cooperate with the discharged man has taken up pedding from choice or from necessity will cooperate with the discharged man has taken up pedding from choice or from necessity will cooperate with the discharged man has taken up pedding from choice or from necessity will cooperate with the discharged man has taken up pedding from choice or from necessity will cooperate with the discharged man has taken up pedding from choice or from necessity will cooperate with the solution of the Japanese. "If each Industries of the Japanese." "If each authorities will cooperate with the solution of the Japanese." "If each Industries of the Japanese." "If each Industries of the School 30, Bry-antony and Trement avenues. "Norway, the Bench Cooperate with the solution of the Midnight School 30, Bry-antony and Trement avenues. "Norway, the Bench Co

Special Despatch to Tan Sun. struction commission is reported to be ready to file a report recommending elimination of the present military train-PHONE RATE RAISE NULLIFIED. ing of boys 16, 17 and 18 years of age, Advocates of military training declare Gov. Smith is opposed to the present system and will depend upon the report for justification in vetoing an item of \$250,000 for the expenses of the military

of the Pestmaster-Ceneral increasing rates was promulgated. This action will bill, addressed the Assembly to-day on a question as a result of the decision of the Dauphin County County of the Pestmaster County Cou training cused Dr. Feiix Adler, chairman of the commission's subcommittee on education of trying to force his anti-military trainphone service could not be put into ing views on the other members of his effect without approval of the State Pub-

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 2 -The

Exclusive of the Bell system there are vising for the construction of steel ves-about 258 telephone companies operating sels of protective follows and upward, in Pennsylvania. mainly cargo boats.